Business Motices.

While passing up Nassau-st., our attention was

KELLOGG'S SPRING HATS and CAPS for Gents Youth and Children of the most fashionable patterns and I post variety. No. 128 Carulet., opposite West Broadway.

LEARY & CO. S NEW QUARTERLY PATTERN for

GENIN, No. 214 Breadway, will introduce his STRING PASHIONS for Gentlemen's Hars on Saturday, Feb. 24 GENIN, Fo. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

I. O. WILSON & Co.

Are now prepared to offer to the trade their Spring stock of
Day Goods, which for extent and variety will be found une queled in this market.

No. 12 COURTLANDT-ST., Nos. 11 and 13 Depart

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!! - \$200,000

SPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1857. SPRING IMPORTATIONS, PEDF,
AT LACT FALL'S PRICES.

Now on exhibition, a large and superior stock of Velvers,
Taresteev, Britsenes, Theme Priv and Immar Carpeting,
(imported expressly for this Spring's trade, which, until further
nofice, will be sold at Last Fall's Prices. The early bird
sets the worm.

No. 456 Breadway, new Grardet.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,

BROADWAY, CORNET OF HOUSEONS IN NEW-YORK.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ON the EUROPEAN PLAN
OF ON the AMERICAN PLAN, at option—42 PER DAY.

STONEY KOPMAN.

SEWING MACHINES.-I. M. SINGER & Co.'s GA SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO. & GA.
EATTE, beautiful Pictorial Paper, contains full and reliable information about Sywing Machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject, all who read this paper will harn bow to purchase a Sawing Machines with which \$1,000 a year olear profit can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. Singer & Co. & Gazette will be sent graits to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 523 Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS-GREAT BARGAINS .-Owing to attendions to be made in the Planc Rooms at 333 Breadway, the large stock of Princs and Mylodeova will be sold during This Wirks, at lower prices than ever before offered in this city. Planes and Melodeopa to reat.

HORSOE WATERS, Agent.

CARPETINGS AND OILCLOTHS. CARPETINGS AND OILCLOTHS.

BRUSSELS AND TAPESTAY CARPET, 9/ per yard.

VELVET CARPET, 12/ to 16/ per yard.

OILCLOTHS, 3/ to 3/ per yard.

Heavy super. Carpetes, 6/ per yard.

CURTAINS AV. CURTAIN MATERIALS.

MATTINGS, &c., &c.

For sale at reduced price, by

PETERSON & HUMPHERY,

No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotal.

DEPIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M.

RUPTURE, —Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH & Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace for their new Patent Radical Curs Truss. Reference as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, William Parker and John M. Canochav. Open from 7 a. n. to 9 p. m. Marsh & Co., No. 24 Maiden-lane, New-York. REDUCING STOCK.

RELIGIAT CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
can now he bought at full
THINTY PER CENT
below the name present
COLT & WHITTELSEY.
No. 92 Brusdway, corner of 21st of.
N. B.—OLD CHANDELIERS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE. TO LITHOGRAPHERS ENGRAVERS, STATION-

ERS, AC. INDIS PAPER, INDIS ING.
RICO PAPER of superior quality.
For sale by THADDEUS DAVIDS & Co.

CHEAPENT! PLEASANTEST! BEST!
These are the three connectedates of Lyon's Kathairon
il pronounce it the finest preparation for the Hara ever made,
a immense sale, nearly 1 000,000 bottless pet year, attends in
interest popularity. For sale by all dealers everywhere for history problem.

HEATH, WYNCOOF & Co.,
Proprietors and Perfamers, No. 63 Liberty et., N. Y.

CRISTADORO does not, like Mides, change all be

COUNTERFEIT WISTAR'S BALSAM. -We would caution the purchasers of the Balasas or Willo Cherker against an imitation article which might decrive the numery by gainst a reemblance to the generine bortle. Of the mixture we need not speak. Uppt and produced some always be found ready to counterfall anything by which they can put money in their to counterfait any timing by which they can particularly popular and well-pockets, and they are sure to choose the most popular and well-suown article on which to practice their villaintes. It is a larm entable fact that there are also desters in medicines who are willing to lead themselves to carry out this imposition, by sell-ing such trash as genuite, because they can buy if for less than their the cost of the real action. A void such a man as you would a dealer in counterfeit mensy, for he is the greater examp of the

They have never dated to forge the written signature of a Butte, having a wholesome fear of the State Prima before their syst. Be sure that you find on the outside wrapper the warten signature of a Butter, and yearnay rely upon its being genuine. Buy more other.

Satu W. Fowlin & Co., Boston, Proprietors. Sold everywhere.

The use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will issure health, because they take all impure matters and of the big of, and the body is not weakened, but attengthened, by their operation; for these valuable Pills do not force, but they sesies marre, and are not opposed to, but harmonics with her. Sold at No. 40 Canalat., No. 28 Bowery, and No. 281 Hidson-st.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. - Prejudice Various inch.—The dispensation and hospitals of Europe are now regularly supplied with these remedies. They are admitted to be indispensable in discuss of the exterior integraments and the exterior organs. Solid as the manufactories, No. 20 Maddeniare, New York, and No. 24 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c, 62c, and \$1 per pot or box.

Wigs!-Har-Dye !-Wigs !!-Batchstor's Wigs and Tours is have in provements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, case and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and beat sick in the world. There re pitrate rooms for negleting he famous Dur. Sold at Barcaston's, No. 235 Bradway.

40 MURRAY STREET. 40 MURRAY STREET.

STEARS & MARVIN'S, Late Rich & Co's, improved Salemanner Bare. Wilder's Petent, eccured by the oriented La Belle Powener Patent, eccured by the oriented La Belle Powener Patent, eccured by the oriented La Belle Powener Patent imposition of our Mr. Sears, who has for 15 years superintended their in anniacture, during which time not a dollar's worth of property has been consumed in one of them—22th having been rested in accidental time. Warranted free from dampines.

Also, Burglar proof Chesta of any size, lined with hardened steel, which cannot be drived or broken.

For sale by Strange & Marvin, No. 40 Murray of.
Factory cor. St. Marvin, place and Av. A.

NOMINATIONS BY GOV. NEWELL - The pomination of Wm. L. Dayton for Attorney-General of New Je; sey, and of Charles D. Desk'er for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, not having been confirmed by the Senate. the Governor rent in the following on Thursday:

Atterny-General-Win L. Dayton of Mercer, Clerk of the Superme Court-Charles P. Smith of

Solem.

Mr. Smith is the Senator from Sidem County. Relative to the late fee ure of the Senate to confirm the first nominations sent in by the Governor, The Bel-

ridere Intelligencer cays:

"The whole opposition among the American Senators was raised by the Stocktonics. That the son of the Commodere—himself a candidate, visited a leading Democratic himself a candidate, visited a leading Democratic Senators to secure the reject in of Messis Dayton and Deetler, and that this same am contributed to The True American the letter from a Disappointed Candidate, which appeared in that paper a short time age; that, subsequently, a caucus was receitly held at Treaton, in which the friends of Commodities Sockton participates,—and at this caucus the whole scheme was devised, are facts which we challenge The Gazette to dety. videre Intelligencer east:

devised, are facts which we challenge The Grazette to derly.

"That R. F. Stockton, it., professed to be friendly to the castismation of Merers. Daylor and Deshler, we do not deay. But we assert that he pursued this course the more cerelly to carry out the deep laid scheme of freason which had been devised, and to lult the frier ds of the nominces into fancied recurrity.

"The material which composed the American opposition, kd cm by Senator Allen, will assisty any one of the phereabouts of Commedore Stockton on the confirmation."

The remains of Dr. Kane arrived at Louisville peaterday. An imposing procession was fermed as

Mr. Summer arrived in the city pesterday, and became the guest of Mr. John Jay. He sails this morning in the Fulton, for Harre.

New York Daily Tribung

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1857.

The Persia arrived yesterday. She brings three days' later news from Europe and Asia. Canton is said to have been totally destroyed. The passage at arms in the House of Commons between the Ministry and Meeers. Disraelt and Gladstone has not yet come to a head. One night's debate has been had, and the subject stands postponed. The next steamer will bring the result. The news otherwise is not important. Lord Napier is among the passengers of the Persia.

The lorg trumpeted decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case was propounced by Judge Taxey sesterday, having been held over from last year in order not too flagrantly to alarm and examperate the Free States on the eve of an importent Presidential election. Its cardinal points are reported as follows:

1. A negro, because of his color, is denied the rights of a citizen of the United States-even the right to sue in our Courts for the redress of the most flagrant wrongs.

2. A slave, being taken by his master into a Free State and thence returning under his master's sway. is not therefore entitled to his freedom.

3. Congress has no rightful power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories : bonce the blissouri Re atriction was unconstitutional.

Justice Nelson, we are happy to say, does not fully concur in this abominable judgment. Justice McLean of course dissents in toto ; so, we presume, does Justice Curtis in the main, despite his eminerce in Union saving. Justice Grier, we presume, went all lengths with the five slaveholders who compose a majority of the Court, leaving but four-rinths to the immense preponderance of population in the Free States.

-This decision, we need hardly say, is entitled to just so much moral weight as would be the judgment of a majority of those congregated in any Washington ber-room. It is a dutum prescribed by the stump to the beach—the Bowie-knife sticking in the stump ready for instant use if needed. It is of a piece with the votes of Benton, Dix and Banby for the Annexation of Texas with the boundary of the Rio Grande.

This judgment antihilates all Compromises and brings us face to face with the great issue in the right shape. Slavery implies slave laws-that is, laws sustaining and enforcing the claim of one man to own and sell another. In the absence of such laws, Slavery cannot exist; and a Republican ascerdancy in the nation, insuring Republican rule over the Territories, will prove a saield against the enactment of any such laws. Under any other rule, all our Territories are henceforth Slave Territories, on the way to be ripened into Slave States.

- We postpone further comments until the opinions pronounced yesterday are fully before us. Let not Slavery exult over this as a second and separate triumph from the inauguration and inaugural of Buchanan. They are parts of one whole, and as such will be regarded and met in the spirit

The new Cabinet was, after much tribulation, made up yesterday and sent to the Senate, where it was immediately confirmed. It is composed as

Secretary of State LEWIS CASS, of Michigan Secretary of the Treasury .. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia Scretary of IFar. JOHN B. FLOYD, of Virgitia Scretary of the Navy ... ISAAC TOUCEY, of Cona. Scretary of the Interior ... JACOB THOMPSON, of Miss. Attorney-General Judge BLACK, of Pennsylvani Postmaster General AARON V. BROWN, of Tens.

This is not a strong cast. Messrs. Cass and Cobb fitly head the list, where they are brought into damaging comparison with Meesrs. Marcy and Guthrie, by far the ablest members of the retiring Cabinet. Mr. Toucey is a man of fair medium ability; Judge Black, do.; Messrs Floyd and Then pson rather less, so far as has yet been developed in the public service. Mr. Brown did not shme in Congress, but he made a pretty good convass for Governor of Tennessee, beating Ephraim H. Foster in 1845 by 1,470 majority, but run out in '47 by Neil S. Brown, who had 1,015 majori'v Since then, he has remained in private life except when drawn out occasionally to attend Democratic and Southern Conventions.

As we were first to present the name of Geo. Cass for the Premiership, and have adhered to his fortunes through good and through evil report, it is proper that we should justify that preference. In the first place, then, Mr. Buchacan, having been a leading member of the old Federal party down to its heal di solution, ought to deal kindly with one reased like bimself in the faith of Washington and o'd John Adams, but who had the sagacity to turn his coat so soon as the comrades of his youth were hope'easly defeated. No difference of principle is here evisced; for Gen. Case early migrated with his father to the West, where no man could be at once a Federalist and an office-holder, and Case had early resolved at all events to be the latter. Mr. Buchenau, on the other hand, was reared in the most Federal portion of Pennsylvania, and could hopefully sepire to office under no other name than that of Federalist. Hence the desertion of the Federal army by Cass on its first and by Buchanan after its final defeat amounted in principle and ubstance to the same thing.

Gen. Cass is now the most venerable office-seeker n America, and, despite his frequent defeats in Democratic National Conventions, and his single defeat as a candidate for President before the Peope has been a thrifty one. He has been almost steedily lugging at the Public Treasury for more than half a century, and has grown very rich with less labor or risk than almost any other man. He has not only kept pretty steadily in office, under whatever mutations of parties and revolutions of sarty ascendency, but he has held good officesof Indian Affairs. Secretary of War; Minister to France, and Senat r of the United States He has

cealest, which just suits him, as he was always rather it dolent, and is now quite old. We do not credit the newspaper intimations that he will prove a war fomenter in the State Department-he loves his case too well, and has too much regard for the reaven of slaveholding approbation. We hope from Gen. Cass a prudent and steady adminis ration of our Foreign Affairs. If he winks at Fillibusterng, it will be subserviency to Slavery, not Anglophobia, that prompts him. Gen. Cass was never a Member of the House, but has been for twelve years a Sepator.

HOWILL COBB of Georgia has decided ability, but has never exhibited a talent for Finance. That he has or has not patient industry and an aptness for dry details, remains to be proved; but Mr. Guthrie came into the Treasury without experience or prestige, and has acquitted himself creditably. Mr. Cobb is, if we mistake not, a son of the Member of like rame who served from 1807 to 1812. He entered the House himself in 1843, and has held a seat ever sizes, except that he stepped out in 1851 to run on the "Union" ticket, and faced the great bulk of his old Democratic associates, who went for his opponent, McDonald, and got beaten by the strong vote of 57,397 to 38,824. Mr. Cobb was the Speaker of the XXXIst Congress, elected over Robert C. Wirthrop under the Plurality rule, having 102 votes to 100, and some dezen or so scattering. He returned to the Congress just expired, having 9,203 to 5,227 votes; and, though not supported for Speaker, took a prominent part in its deliberations. He is not yet old, and is a man of strong sense, energy at d indemitable will.

JACOB THOMPSON of Mississippi probably owes his good for une to the fact that he took the opposite side from Gov. Cobb in the Southern feud which fellowed the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850-he going as strongly for "State Rights" as Cobb eid for "Union." Mr. Thompson entered Congress in 1839 and served straight through till 1851, when he took ground with those self styled "State Rights" and stigmatized as "Secessionists" by their adversaries, who ran in Berj. D Nabors over him by a vote of 9,659 to 7,155. We recollect no instance wherein Mr. Thompson distinguished himself in that long Con gressional career, and can only account for his call to the Cabinet by supposing that it was deemed advisable to gratify the Nullifiers and Repudiators with a representative therein at the least possible cost: and that it was presumed that his mediocrity and obscurity would render him less obnoxious than Pickens, Quitman or Soulé.

JOHN B. FLOYD belongs to one of the First Families of Virginia, of which he has once been cheern Governor on the strength of his having had a father who was a Governor before him. He (this John) has not been in Congress, and has made to figure anywhere that we can remember, except in making a speech in Wall street, which prevented any obstruction of that often crowded locality.

ISAAC TOUCEY of Connecticut is pretty well known. He was chosen to the House in '35 and reelected in '37; and got into the Senste in 1851 through the treachery of two or three Doughfaces elected as Whigs. He has acted for the last three years in flagrant defiance of the will of his const.tuents, by whom he has just been sent adrift. He is of course glad to bring up in Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet, where he will find congenial society.

Mr. AARON V. BROWN entered Congress 1800, served six years, and then retired to run for Governor, as already stated. He may be the man fer Postmaster General, but we would far sooner have seen the present Governor, Andrew Johnson, in that most important position. Trey are just alike as politicians, but Andrew has the work in him, which we fear Asron has not.

Judge BLACK, the Lew Attorney General, has been several years on the Supreme Bench of Penasylvania, and we presume has filled other responsible poets, but is new to the Nation. We do not identify him with the James Black who was in Congrees some twenty years ago.

We think this Cabinet will hold together through Mr. Buchanan's term, unless he should tire of it. Mr. Cobb will be content if allowed to have his own way on all matters of importance, and the rest if their salaries are paid promptly and fully, as of ourse they will be. Storms may assail the n President from without, but all will be cosy and

- Our impression is that few further nominations will be made at present, and that the Senate will have leave to adjourn-the President presuming that he can dispatch his Embassadors and renovate his Collectors without them.

Lord Napier, the new representative of England in this country, arrived here yesterday in the Persia. We cordially bid him welcome, and shall be happy to see him occupy here a position of influence and usefulness. Some efforts have been made by the Lendon press to prejudice the people of the United States against his Lordship, but he may be sure that, so far as the Americans are concerned, these efforts have effected nothing. Indeed, they were beed on very abourd and inadequate grounds. So far as we remember, the chief consideration brought against Lord Napier's appointment was that, however well fitted to represent his country in the East, or at any of the despotic or military courts of Europe, he is not the man for an embassy to a country of free institutions, like the glorious one which now has Mr. James Buchanan for its head. "What," exclaimed The London Times, " can an "Erglish Envoy have learnt at Vienna or St. Pe-

teraburg that he would not be compelled to uncarn before he could serve his country with effect at Washington? Of what avail can be to him the habits acquired and the faculties cultivated by familiar intercourse with despotic courts !" We beg leave to assure our great cotemporary and the rest of mankind " that so far as his Lordship's preparatory education in despotic and military courts is concerned, it will be by no means so useess as he thinks in fitting him for his service at our wn. On the contrary, the habits he has acquired and the faculties he has cultivated at Constanticople, Vienna and St. Petersburg alone can prepare m for the policy of the Cabinet at Washington and the state of the country that policy has created He could hardly have been to better primary schools to prepare him for the final finishing of his diplo-

natic education here. From what he has witnessed at St. Petersburg and Constantinople, Lord Napier will see with less urprise than he might otherwise possibly do, that a large proper ion of the inhabitants of this land of freedom and equality have no freedom or equality at all. He may think it a little odd that in the model Republic, of all places in the world, he should find the very worst form of Slavery he has ever seen, but he will have been prepared for the Governor of Michigan Territory and Superintendent | fact of the existence of such an institution, by the ced't of his observations on the banks of the Neva and on the shores of the Bosphorus. He will not

women among the serfs he will find at Washington as d further South, se he did at St. Petersburg. Nor will he see negro slaves advanced to high offices in the Court, the Cabinet, or the field, as he may have done in Turkey. And he will be able to observe how much this Christian Republic is in advance of the last named Mohammedan despotism, in the practical uses made of their respective religious beliefs. In that benighted and barbarous land, where there are no Sabbath Schools, no M'ssicuary Societies, no Tract Societies, if a slave turn Mohammedan he becomes free by the operation of that very conversion. With juster and higher not one of the true value and objects of religious faith, in this country the circumstance of a slave's being a professor of religion-or eminently a Christian-is only regarded as an element of increased market value, and is duly dwelt upon by the suctioneer as a quality that should run up the bids.

And the residence of Lord Napier at the despotic and mili'ary courts mentioned by The Times will enable him to admire understandingly the skillful arts of policy whereby the Government of Mr. Pierce has been enabled to promote the purposes of our despotic (let us rather call it consercative) oligarchy under the fairest pretenses of Freedom and Democracy. He will there learn that Law and Order are another name for the most lawless and disorderly tyranny in Kansas as well as in Poland or in Hungary. And while he admires the Civil similitudes he will discern between his new court and his old ones, he will be able to do full justice to the skill with which the Military Arm has been interposed, so as to shield the tools of tyranny and to crush the champions of Freedom. And it is not impossible that he may be able to give the incoming Administration some useful hints as to the methods whereby real designs are disguised under fair pretenses, and the objects of a despot approached in the friendliest and most attractive garb. He may be of more use to the proximate President, in the hard navigation and the troubled waters amid which be will find bimself struggling, than The Times thinks for. That is to say, supposing the noble Lord in question to be as entirely saturated with the despotic element in the midst of which he has been living as The Thunderer seems to imply. On which subject we have no opinion to express. But whether or not Lord Napier's residence at

despetic and military courts has unfitted him for a residence at ours, it cannot be denied that the experience he may gain here will qualify him in an eminent manner to return again to the bosom of those pa marchal Governments. He will carry back to those effete monarchies a fresh infusion of republican blood, and give a new vigor to their shrunken reins. He can demonstrate to the Emperor of Russia, for instance, what a fatal mistake his sainted sire made, in emancipating the Crown serfs and in encouraging a future manumission of the whole class. He can suggest to the Imperial mind the propriety and infinite advantage of resuming the rights of property so rashly relinquished, and can urge in favor of the plan the Virginian proposition to enslave all the free negroes that stand in the way of the great breeder of slaves and Presidents. He can show the Russian nobility, too, the felly of allowing their serfs to hold large amounts of property, which in reality belong to themselves. He can prove by the experience of wisest statesmen, who have devoted themselves to the solution of this problem, that to allow a slave to earn any thing excepting for his master is a blow aimed at the very root of the beneficent relation in which they stand to one another. At Vienna he could teach the young Austrian Nero new arts for subduing Liberty in Hungary and Italy, learned in the school of Pierce and Douglas. And so at Constantinople, he might be o missionary at once of liberal institutions and of Christianity, by showing that nothing improves the value of a slave so much as living in a free country and professing the Christian religion. We differ toto calo from the views of this subject propounded by the London critics of Lord Napier, and we cannot doubt that, should he make a good use of his opportunity while in America, he will return to Europe prepared to advance the science of politics by his experience as much as his idustrious ancestor (or relative, at any rate) did that of mathematics by the invention of his

We have more than once called attention to the alarming condition of the American Mercan'ile Marize, especially to that part of it employed in the Atlantic trade. We publish to day a special report adopted at a late meeting of the Liverpool "Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress." containing additional and mortifying proofs of the disastrous consequence of the means to which our merchants and shipmasters have of late years resorted to supply themselves with crews. Terrible stories are on record of the operation of the antiquated and now disused system of supplying the British Navy with men by impressment; but the worst stories of that sort fail to come up to the outrageous eases stated in this report. Even the worst practices of crimping and kidnapping said to be employed to get eargoes for Cooly ships do not go beyond what would seem to have lately become the established usage for the manning of American vessels.

It seems to have become the established custom to buy crews of a set of unscrupulous persons known as shipping masters, to whom, instead of to the party shipped, the month's advance wagescovering the entire wages for an ordinary voayage across the Atlantic-is paid, and from whom the men are received often in a state of intoxication. and always without previous inquiry as to the mears by which the shipping masters have obtained them, their understanding of the service into which they are to enter, or their ability to perform it. Received thus on board, very often without any proper cutfit of clothing, it is often attempted, by atrocious eruelties, to drive them to the performance of duties for which they have no knowledge or qualification. Having arrived at the port of destination in Europe, they are there turned adrift without money or clothing, sick and worn out, and often show ing, by horrible wounds, the cruel treatment which they have experienced on the voyage. There is a law, if we mistake not, which forbids American versels to discharge their seaman abroad, and which requires the masters, on the return of the vessels, to account on oath for all the men borne on the original shipping papers; but this law, it seems, is evaded with just as little scruple and ust as little hesitation at custom-house perjury as the law requiring our ships to be manned with twothirds American seamen. We can we'l understand why so many of our great shipowhers are such zealcus sticklers for Southern Slavery, since the way in which their ships are manued and worked embraces o many of the very worst features of the slaveseing and slave driving system.

We commend the subject of this article and the eport to which we have referred. to the attention of our legislators at Albany. We trust they will b'e Committees to investigate the whole subject. As the matter stands, the way in which our ships are manned is beginning to be denounced all over the world as a disgrace to a Christian and civilized community. Nor would it appear to be at all difficult to spply an adequate legislative remedy. No person shou'd be allowed to act as a shipping master without a license, the granting of which should be vested in some Board who would take care that none but trustworthy men should be authorized to engage in this responsible employment; while as a further security it shou'd be made a high penal offeree both in the shipping master and the Captain of the vessel, and the ground of a heavy pesuniary penalty upon the owners, to carry any seaman on board any vessel bound to a foreign port without first taking him before some proper officer to verify the fact of his consent to the bargain and his knowledge of what it was. As means have been found, in spite of hordes of robbers and plunderers, and of the opposition of interested ship owners, for putting down the emigrant runners, so means can be and must be found-unless we are willing to forfeit all claims to humanity and civilization-to put down this practice of manning our ships with robbed and kidnapped sailors.

Indeed, if the ship owners of New-York have the slightest regard for their own reputation they will not wait the movements of the Legislature, but will at once take the matter in hand of themselves. Leaving sentiments of humanity and justice entirely out of the question-'coking at the matter merely in a money making point of view, and their pecuniary interest alone ought to prompt them to break off at once the no less ruinous than disgraceful partnership of robbery and kidnapping, practiced upon one of the most help'ess, though at the same time most useful portions of the community, in which they are now engaged with shipping masters and sailor boarding house keepers-the very dregs o

THE WATER .- No act of the present Congress has THE WATER,—NO Set to the precent conjected that a more refreshing influence, not only upon the people of the District, but upon all who feel an interest in the growth and prespetity of the national metropolis, than the appropriation of one million of dollars for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct. This amount, it was stated by Mr. Bayard of the Set ate, could be advantageously expended this year, according to the estimate of Capt. Melgs, and one million next year, which, with the sums already given, would complete the work. [National Intelligencer.

-The People of Washington City want watera laudable want, which we hope to see duly sup plied. We know skillful engineers who would cladly undertake to provide them with an ample supply from a convenient creek at a total cost of One Million Dollars. If they were required to pay for their waterworks, as New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities pay for theirs, they would doubtless obtain it at this cost. They choose, however, to be supplied with water by taxing New-York and New-England, the South and the West, rather than themselves, and Congress is weak enough or corrapt enough to gratify them. Of course, they go in for more coatly and magnificent waterworks, going sixteen m les away and damming the Potomac for a fountain. Now, The Intelligencer quotes Senator Bayard as authority for the estimate that One Million this year and a like sum next year will complete the work. We assert, in opposition to this estimate, that Fies Millions will not complete it on the basis of the present plans, and we believe it will cost Eight Millions. Twothirds of this sum is legislative'y filched from the Federal Treasury and transferred to the pockets of functionaries, property-holders and lot-speculators n Washington. And now, we fear, the wrong is beyond remedy-or will be held so by the next Congress.

The Intelligeneer trusts that this job will have refreehing influence upon all who feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of the National Metropolis." We frankly confess that the "inter est" we feel is just the reverse of this. Perceiving that the growth of Washington is based upon no productive industry or even expansive commercethat it is founded on the increased and ever-increas ng expenditure of money earned by people at a stance from that city-that every thousand added to the population of the metropolis implies a million do lare added to the annual cost of supporting the Federal Government-we do not desire the growth of Washington City.

Our bungling, inefficient, perplexing and expensive system of letter and newspaper carriage is intolerable enough at the best; but when, in addition to its dubious constitutionality, its inequality of taxation, its continual mismanagement of commercial and social correspondence, and its failure. in spite of its monopoly, to pay its way, an attempt s made to convert the Post Office Department into a mere hanger-on and bolaterer of the so-called Democratic party, the whole thing degenerates into a nuisance. Good people who are paying just three times what they ought to pay for the conveyance of a letter-who are never sure, even in a case of life and death, that their messages will be promptly transmitted-who are perpetually bothered by miscarriages, have at least a right to expect a little civility from postmasters, since, in one way or another, they pay every cent which those officers receive. This, however, seems to be in certa's quarters an exceedingly scarce commodity. Again, under all the circumstances, we think that the De partment ought to show a decent regard for the wishes of the people in the location of post-offices. This, too, seems to be impossible.

We have already stated some of the facts regard ing the conduct of the Postmaster at Franklin Mills, Ohio. He is evidently a peor creature of Mr. J. W. Gray of Cleveland, and, instigated by that person, he has refused to deliver THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE and, we suppose, other Republican newspapers to subscribers unless they came into his hands specially directed. This Postmaster gave, as an excuse, that he did not intend to write the names upon the papers without being paid for it. pen this, our subscribers in that quarter offered h m a fair remuneration, to which he responded by a flat refusal ' to distribute any Black Republican papers that he was not obliged to." The l'rankin Mil's people then bethought them of a way to bring this high and mighty gentleman to his senses, and determined to have their letters and papers direc'ed to the neighboring Post Office at Earlville. This made a very large hole in the income of the Franklin Mills Postmaster; and he and Gray having put their heads together, hit upon the notable scheme of abolishing the Earlylle Post-Office. The Postmaster General has done just what this precious pair told him to do, and the Esriville Office has been discontinued, to the great damage and inconvenience of the people of that vicinity, who had committed no offense in the world, even against the so called Democratic party. Now, we must tell Gray, and the late Postmaster-

Get eral, and all concerned, that this seems to us to be rather a minute stroke of business. The plan would be perfect did it not lead, if strictly pursued, to the abolitic a of two-thirds of the Postnow the first place in the new Cabinet, and the find westby merchants and well educated men and Lot allow a day to pass without appointing a caps. Offices in the United States, the blowing up of the

Department, and the starvation of thousands of the faithful. If every Post-Office the master of which shows a tolerable civility in delivering Republican newspapers is to be abolished, we shall soon have a condition of affairs which will fill the soul of Ly. sander Spooner with joy, and refresh even the shade of Barnabas Bates. Seriously, we savise Gray and his condintors (including the late General at Wash. ington), not to bite off their own noses. It may prove very fatal to set the people to thinking about the anomalies, fellacies and foolishness of the United States mail system, or, rather, about the lack of any mail system in the United States.

-There are slight reflections made about your ordinary Postmaster. But there is a lettershuffler in Cooper, Mich., who is worthy to have so especially large pin stuck through him. This gentleman began his noble career by sending back to us our package of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE directed to Cooper. He then, in the ardent pursuit of his constitutional duties, removed the Post-Office nearly a mile from the center of business. Seventy-seven people of all parties asked him to 'locate" it in a more convenient place. Tothia petition he returned the bland and beautiful reply. that he would see them in h-first, He then put himself upon his stiffest Democratic pins, and refused to deliver THE TRIBUNE at all. The people held an indignation meeting, and resolved that their rights had been trampled upon;" that Mr. Buchsnen ought to turn out this uncivilized Post master, and that they greatly rejoiced at the shortness of Mr. Pierce's remaining Administration. Now, in ancient or in modern history, can we find such a tyranny as this? Here is a little, dirty pensiezer of a little, dirty Government, bluffing and bullying people about a matter which, so fee from merely concerning only the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, concerns their families, their business, their affections, their hopes, and their fears. Was ever a free people asked to submit to such oppression?

For our own part we suppose that we have, on the whole, made money by the operations planned for our extermination. In some quarters, since they were commenced, we have increased the circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE fifty per cent. This is only natural, and any fool, except Gray, might have foreseen it.

THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE. - If ever the secret THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.—If ever the secret history of the process should be revealed by which the New-York Post-Office was bargained to be removed to the Brick Church property in cases a satisfactory title could be given, we are inclined to think that the movement would not appear to be a legether disinterested sithough we acquit the Government of having had any object in view but the suppressed interests of the public. We however strongly suspect that, soon after that engagement was made, the Government perceived that it had been humbinged, both as to the desirableness of the location and the value of the property. And it is quite possible that, in consequence of the discovery, Attorney-Gonerai Cushing was more rigid in the examination of the title, and more willing to find it defective, than he otherwise would have been. But, however that may be, certain it is that the negotission has falled through, and is not likely to be reaswed. Consequently, the question as to the best afte for a new Fost-Office is again open for discussion and declaiss. We have disposed to select precisely the site which the public interests require, and only need to comprehen the facts, in order to fix upon the present site as on the whole to be preferred to any other. We are glad to see that our merchants are awaining to the importance of the subject in its bearings upon their business, and are taking measures to impress their views-upon the new Administration. At a meeting of the New York Chamber to commerce yesterday, which was unusually well attended, a resolution was offered by Mr. Barstow, and TARINGE AND THE POST (fife where it new it. The voice of the Chamber to endeasor to procure from the Government a ontinuance of the Post-Office of the Chamber Commerce, which has a carried to be preferred to any order to stop, so one 900 or 1,000 of our mercannile houses, Banks, Linurance Companies, &c., united in an acarrest petition to Companie or to the Executive (we forget which), to the above effect. The new-Administration is cuttled -The subject of the future location

the Post-Office being thus reopened, we bog leave to have it distinctly understood that we are " not altogether disinterested" with regard to such location—that we should prefer one more accessible and convenient to us than that of the present office. This may be very presumptuous and rapacious on our part; but, as we have at least twenty times as much business with the Post-Office as our purely disinterested cotemporary down in Wall-street, and contribute in that proportion to its revenues, we claim the privilege of speaking our mind on the subjectcheerfully conceding that all the disinterestednoss in the premises is monopolized by the Chamber of Commerce and its organ.

It is undoubtedly true that our importers and jobbers, mainly located below Fulton-street, are well satisfied with the present location of the Pos Office; and this fact should have due weight in the location of the new Office. They are a highly respectable body of citizens, and are entitled to a hearing on the subject, even though they should not prove so thoroughly disinterested as their mouthpiece. But there are in our city several hundred thousand people who are and importers, and do not compy offices or stores below Fultonstreet; and these also are entitled to some sort of voice or weight in the decision of this grave quertion. It rests with the President to say whether this shall be accorded them.

The Journal virtually admits that the late Attorney General's cavil as to the title to the Brick Church property was a mere quick to nullify President Pierce's selection of a site for the Post-Office. But never mind-let the Brick Church go, and let the new President give us a better site, if he can. Let it be as convenient, as contral, as accessible, as commedious, as well guarded against fire, as the Brick Church, and the public will be estisfied, though we can hard'y expect it to accommodate us so exactly as the site chosen by President Pierce would have done.

But no location can fully meet the requirements of the time that does not insure us a Post Office highted from every quarter, isolated from all other buildings, with ample space around it for vehicles. and with facilities for running mail cars from all the pripaipal railroads reaching our city directly into it, there to be unlocked, discharged, leaded, and locked again, in complete security against all depredatien. Such a site, such a Post-Office, we shall set bave; it rests with Mr. Buchausa to say that we shall or shall not have it forthwith.

The Journal of Commerce contains a letter from Washington in relation to the recent homicide of Mr. Hume at the hands of one Lee, a clerk in the Pension Office. Mr. Hume is represented in this letter, as we have seen him represented in several Virginia newspapers, not only as a most amisble and excellent and benevolent man, but as a porfect model of propriety in his behavior, and his death is referred to as "a striking illustration of the utter peril and criminality of a man's concessing about his person a deadly weapon, especially if he car-Les also with him an impetuous and ur governable temper." "When shall we see an end," exclaims this correspondent, who signs himself Vincex, "of the ferecious, the atrocious practice smeng civilized people of carrying murderous weapons about the person? Will not ins prose, with unanimous voice, in tones of thunder, uttac its righteous anothemas against this savage ilcease-this perpetrated outrage on every distant

of bumanity and mercy ?" Now, we are willing to go as far as "Victor,"